$B_{abstrate}$ is the second contract of the

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General and a service of the service

REMINISCENCES.

The sick were healed, evil spirits were rebuked, and even death was conquered.

Elder O. Liljenquist often tells of how, when the cholera was raging in Copen-

fact became so noted that people used to say the "Mormons" could not die. This continued until the Saints them-

was the power of God alone through which salvation from sickness as well

of a man given up by the physicians.

Hundreds of cases of such manifesta-

introduction of the Gospel in the Scan-dinavian countries could be related; in-

deed, a volume could be written on that subject. The following are only a few

and it is well that it should be so. For as it was said of ancient Israel, that they served the Lord as long as the vet.

Sweden, in the summer of 1864, she was

although for two years previously he had not been able to cross the street.

The most remarkable feature of this

attacked by a disease that seemed to take hold of and penetrate her entire system. She thought the end had come.

anointed her with oil and she was im-mediately restored to health. During

Elder Martin Nielson, of Logan, says

five of the Elders present

(By J. M. Sjodahl.)

At this time the members of the | divine power attesting its genuineness. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day celebrating the fiftiath anniversary of hagen, carrying away hundreds of vic-tims, the Saints were immune. And this the introduction of the Gespel to the

APOSTLE ANTHON H. LUND

gotten by those who witnessed them, and it is well that it should be so. For

grans lived who had seen the works o

the Almighty in Egypt and the wilder

ness, so it will always remain an eterna

truth, that the presence of such wit-nesses among the people of God, is one of the greatest helps to their spiritual

life and development in virtue and

Whenever the Lord has established a

special dispensation among the child

ren of men, this has been manifest in signs and wonders. It was so during

the dispensation of the Patriarchs. The

Mosaic dispensation was ushered in by a series of miracles, and all through

that period the servants of the Al

mighty proved their authority by signs

and wonders. The primitive Church was similarly established amidst some of the greatest wonders ever performed. The success of the Gospel is by all ancient Christian writers associated with the

ssession, on the part of our Lord and

and gave similar power to the

dis Apostles, of miraculous power. Me believed because divine works atteste the truth of the message. Our Lor

Twelve and the Seventy, and others, And the sufficiency of the evidence was

The Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-

shall come to pass that there shall a great work in the land, even among

icles, signs, and wonder o believe on My shall ask it in faith

the sick; they shall

tumb to speak, and

nd the time speedily

at things are to be the children of men."

was fulfilled in the early

lighty went to proclaim

this day, at home and

of the Gospel in the

countries forms no

when the servants of there with the mes-

mind dwells on the past, the traveler mind dwells on the past, the traveler pauses and looks tack upon the road he glory, when one of their most trusted leaders was stricken and died. In this manner it was made manifest that it

Among the memories of the past, as from sin, the cause of it, came. In Sweden, too, one of the first manifestamany stand out with particular boldness against the dim horizon, but none, the interposition of Divine Providence, in behalf of the Saints. Many of these are indelibly written on the mind, and remain there, when much else has pressions. The mighty works of God. through His servants, can never be for- Andrew Jenson. faded away to give room for new im-

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It was evident to all that the ! brethren who performed the adminis-tration did so with the power of the holy Priesthood.

Elder Heber Anderson, of American Fork, when he came home from a mission to Scandinavia, related that dur-ing his ministry in Copenhagen he visited a Sister Hansen. She had a little boy, about eight years old, who was suffering from a lung disease that threatened to end his life. The physician had given him up, when Elder Anderson was sent for. When he came to the house, the boy was to all appearances very close to the gates of death. He asked him if he desired to be administered to, but he was so weak that he could hardly reply. As soon as he had been anointed he be-came better, and the following day, when the physician came expecting to find a corpse, he found the boy outside the house, playing with other tions of divine power was the miraculous healing from consumption

Elder Anderson relates another markable experience. He had preached the Gospel to a man who was so weak physically that it was thought danger-ous to take him to the water of baptism, but when he insisted on having the holy ordinance performed, two brethren carried him with not little trouble to the place of baptism. As soon as the ordinance had been performed, he felt power and strength of

six months he had been helpiess as a child, most of the time unconscious of verything passing in his surroundings. During these six months a clergyman had visited him every week and prayed that death might come to his release but no change had come. She nad prayed, hersell, would release him, but death seemed to refuse to enter the house. A physician that had visited him had given him medicine to aid death in its slow work, but the man had only become unconscious and the physician refused to to anything further.

When the woman had told her sad story Elder Moench assured her that if she had faith, God could help her, either by taking her suffering husband away from this life or restoring him to health. The poor woman exclaimed, while her face was sun bathed in tears: "I do believe, I do believe." The Elder and the woman then knelt by the bed and Brotner Moench said he fervently prayed to the Lord, and then laid hands on the sick man and left him.

It was the intention of Brother Moench o ask the Lord to take him away because, according to all outward ap-pearances, considering his great age and an other circumstances, that was the most natural, but notwithstanding this, ne was impressed very forcibly to bless the sick man with health and strength instead of praying the Lord to cut his days short, as he intended to do. For this reason he left the house full of anxiety; he could not see how his prayer could be heard.

Brother Moench was absent a week before he again paid the poor man a visit. His feelings can be better understood than described when, on his return, he tound the old man standing on the with both hands extended to bid him welcome, Brother Moench says he could hardly believe the testimony of his eyes. When he pressed his hand, the tears flowed from his sunken eyes, as he stammeringly expressed his gratitude for the miracle that had been per-

formed in his behalf. As soon as they were able to control their feelings and talk about matters the woman told him that the same day in the afternoon, after the administration had been performed, the man felt his physical strength returning, and the following night he rested peacefully as a child. The following day he was sitting up in his bed, and a couple of days later he expressed a desire to the bed, and since then, he had been about every day. Since that time to the great wonder of all those who

The divine power manifested in various signs and wonders among the Scandinavian Saints followed those who re-mained faithful, after they had taken up their abode in Zion. One sister Christopherson of Lynne, Weber county, Utah, relates a remarkable incident as

'On Sunday morning, the 7th of June, 1874, while we were at breakfast, our attention was suddenly called to some oran that, in some inexplicable manner, had been placed by the side of my hus-band's plate. The circumstance imband's plate. The circumstance im-mediately incited our greatest amazement. I looked towards the ceiling to see if there was a hole through which bran might have fallen down on the table, but there was none, and, be-sides, we did not have anything of that kind in the house in any place. While we both were viewing the mystic substance on the table, which was formed in a nicely rounded cone, my husband heard a voice softly whispering: Take care of your wheat.' Shortly afterwards an experienced miller visited us. We told him of the circumstance. He examined the bran very closely and found it to be a mixture of wheat, barley and oats. He also found five wheat kernels in it. placed the bran in a tin box, where keep it as a great treasure which will not lose for any price. I keep it as a memento of a miracle undoubtedly performed for a wise purpose. On several occasions I have tried to form cone like the one we first saw, but I

have always failed. When my husband had gone to meeting, I prayed earnestly to the Lord to reveal unto me the purpose of this mystic occurrence, and the Spirit told me that if we would take care of our wheat, we would never lack bread. This has been fulfilled, for although we have seen hard times we have never lacked the necessaries of life.

When we first came to Utah we were very poor. We worked hard. On one occasion I was given some fruit by the wife of Brother Lorin Farr, which I preserved and put into a jar. It was not so very much and although it was about all we had to eat with our bread, it lasted the entire winter until the month of July, the following summer, and during this period we had many visitors with whom we shared our scanty supply. This is one of the many instances in which the Lord miraculously multiplied the provisions of the Saints who were faithful to Him in the days of privation and sufferings." days of privation and sufferings.

When the circumstances of the Saints at that time are considered, such a miracle as this is clearly understood to be in perfect harmony with the dealings of our Eternal Father with His children. They needed some special instruction as much as did the Prophet Elijah during the famine with which his country was stricken, and the Lord did not leave them without the proper guidance.

Sister Christopherson further relates that grasshoppers destroyed during three successive years almost their en-tire crop. On a certain occasion she and her husband stood watching the greedy animals destroying the most of the wheat that was nearly ripe. At last there was only a small square piece of the field left. Then her husband knelt down and prayed earnestly to the Lord to preserve this little piece. A few minutes later the grasshoppers had left. His prayers were heard. The

remnant had been saved. As has been stated, hundreds of such instances could be related. If former dispensations have been established amidst signs and wonders and mighty works, so has this dispensation of the latter days. They all point to the divine origin of the Church. They testify to the divinity of the Gospel, and the divine authority of the Prophet and his successors. The Lord healed the sick to prove His power on earth to forgive them their sins. The power to cope with the result of sin is the best proof of authority to remove the source. And that is the great value of miraculous gifts exercised in name of Jesus and with divine author-

PONY EXPRESS AND

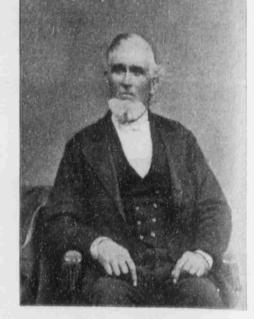
STAGE COACH DAYS.

One of the first problems to engage the attention of the early settlers in the West, and especially those of Utah, was the matter of transportation.

Goods might come through by ox trains, instead of by "lightning express" as today, but the growing needs of the country demanded quick transportation of mails and passengers.



GEORGE P. DYKES, One of the First Missionaries to Denmark.



JOHN E. FORSGREN, The First Missionary to Sweden

and the stage the other, CUT THE TIME IN TWO.

In 1858 Alex. Majors made a trip by stage from St. Joseph, Mo., to this city, and was twenty-one days on the road. Mr. Majors soon afterwards bought out this stage line, and by building goo stables, stocking them well with feed and getting good stock, the schedule time was cut in two, the distance of 1,200 miles being made in about ten days. In March, 1862, Ben Holliday took the line, and it was run from At-chison to Fort Kearney, thence to Laramie, and up the Sweetwater route and South Pass to Salt Lake. This was also the route of the famous Pony Express. Mr. Majors employed on his stage line a thousand Kentucky mules and three hundred smaller mules with fifty coaches on hand, and a small army of drivers.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

The continuation of the line to Califorania was the idea of Senator Gwin. As to the receipts of the business, Mr. Majors himself says that the part of the line operated by himself and asso-clates received \$400,000 a year for carrying the mails as far as Salt Lake, while Butterfield and company received an equal amount for carrying the mails on from this city to San Francisco. Speaking of the development of the pony express, Mr. Majors says that a number of Wall street magnates joined in an effort to get the subsidy for the line in 1859. It was proposed to receive mail at St. Joseph and deliver it at San Francisco, a distance of nearly 2,000

miles in ten days. THE MEN AND HORSES

The pony express met one demand | western summit of the Sierras, through | recalling to Mr. Major's reminiscenses 30 feet of snow,

THE ROUTE,

This seems impossible, and could have been had not pack trains of mules and horses kept the trail open. Here "Pony Bob" Haslam took the road from Fort Churchill to Smith's Creek, 120 miles distant, through a hostile Indian country. From this point, Jay G. Kelley rode from Smith's Creek to Ruby val-ley, Utah, 116 miles; from Ruby valley to Deep Creek, 105 miles, H. Richardson; from Deep Creek to Rush Valley, 80 miles; from Rush Valley to Salt Lake, 50 miles, George Thatcher, end of the western division under the management of Bolivar Roberts.

BOB HASLAM'S GREAT RIDE.

'Poney Bob" Haslam is now a business man of Chicago, and he describes one of his runs over the western division, which illustrates the perils faced by

Some eight months after the pony express was inaugurated, says Bob, the Piute war began in Nevada and a volunteer corps was raised to defend the whites. Virginia City, then in its infancy, was hourly expecting an attack, and a partly completed stone hotel was transformed into a fort. From the town Indian signal fires could be seen on the mountain peaks, and all available men and horses were pressed into service to repel the impending assault. When Bob reached Reed's sta-tion, on the Carson river, he found that all the horses had been seized by the whites, so he fed his horse and rode on to the next station, Fort Churchill.

This was the termination of Bob's run, as an aid to and he had ridden seventy-five miles. The man who had been secured to re-Five hundred of the fastest hores to lieve him, however positively refused is estimated at over \$100,000,000,000

of the early days, he said:

WONDER THAT ANY ESCAPED.

"As I look back on those times, I often wonder that we were not all killed A short time before Major Ormsby, of Carson City, in command of 75 or 8 men, went to Pyramid Lake to give battle to the Plutes, who had been ki wholesale. Nearly all of were killed in a running In the fight Major the lamented Harry Meredith killed. Another regiment of about a men, under Col. Dan. E. Hungertor and Jack Hayes, was raised. The command drove the Indians pell me for three miles, killing and wounding them at every jump. and Jack Hayes receiv titled to great praise, the war, terms were made which he kept the Indians peac As I said before, it is marvelous the the pony express boys were not all killed. There were only four men at each station and the Indians, who were then hostile, roamed all ever country, in bands of from 30 to 100

The telegraph did away with the necessity for the pony express in a few years, and Pullman palace cars thun-der over the routes where the stage coach bumped the passengers heads against the roofs in early days.

HALF A CENTURY OF GROWTH

One of the most useful of all the inventions that the half century has brought out is the telephone. Its value

culable.

The wealth of the United States today

P. O. HANSEN,

the missionary field:

incident is this, perhaps, that the man,

notwithstanding this powerful testi-

mony, later apostatized, and that the

sickness returned with such force that

The following is the substance of a

Who Assisted Erastus Snow in Trans-

lating the Book of Mormon.

Sister Mary Nielson of Hooper, Weber | body, and he was able to walk home,

the administration she felt an unspeak-able joy that seemed to lift her above everything earthly.

letter written by L. F. Moench to the late Elder F. D. Richards concerning one of his remarkable experiences in

MISSION OFFICE, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

wife was on one occasion attacked an evil spirit that threatened to stroy her. While under the influence this power, she felt as if she were out to die. After repeated anoint-nt and fervent prayers, the spirit, ked in the name of Jesus, fled.

He also relates a wonderful maniration in Copenhagen that took place the presence of many Saints and ongers. A young man who, as far anybody could judge, was possessed an evil spirit, was cured, and so ter-was the contest between the powdarkness and light that the enhouse in which the miracle took ice, seemed to shake to the founda-

On a certain occasion I entered house and saw a sight which I shall never forget. An old man was lying on a bed surrounded by all signs of poverty and sickness. It appeared as if every moment might be the last. By his side was a poor woman clothed in rags and with every expression of suf-

ferings in her wrinkled face.

He told the woman that he was a servant of the Lord, sent out to visit the sick and to preach the Gospel to the poor. Then the tears started to flow and she told him the most heartrending story of sickness and poverty. She told him that her husband for a year and a half had been unable to

be found were purchased and over 200 to take the road and the superintendent men employed, 80 of them being carefully selected as express riders. Stations were scattered along the route. The work was extremely hazardous as the country was filled with Indians and road agents, and the pouches were very

Conference House, Christiana, Norway.

SOME FAMOUS RUNS. Some great runs were made, as for

instance, when the riders carried the news of Lincoln's election. The run from St. Joseph to Denver, 665 miles, was made on that occasion in two days and twenty-one hours, and Bob Haslam covered the first 120 miles in eight hours and ten minuates, while the last ten miles into Denver took 3f minutes. On another occasion, relates Mr.

Majors, the relay men who should have relieved a rider, were disabled and he went 300 miles at top speed in one stretch.

THE COMPANY'S CHARGES.

The distance between the relays was all the way from 65 to 100 miles, and the weight of the pouch and contents was fixed at ten pounds. The company charged \$5 in gold for each half ounce. and riders received from \$120 to \$125 per month. The receipts of the company were, of course, very large, but the value of their efforts in cutting down the time between New York and San Francisco to fourteen days was fully recognized,

THE FIRST RUN.

Regarding the first run made by the Pony express from the West, Mr. Ma-jors says that "Harry Roff, mounted on a spirited broncho, started from Sacramento on his perilous ride and covered the first twenty miles, including one change, in 59 minutes, On reaching Folsom, he changed again and reaching Folsom, he changed again and started for Placerville, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, 55 miles distant. There he connected with 'Boston,' who took the route to Friday's station, crossing the eastern summit of the Sierra Nevada, Sam Hamilton next fell into line and pursued his way to Geneva. Carson City. Dayton, Reed's station and Fort Churchill. This entire run of 185 miles was made in 15 hours and 20 lng at Denver, was a famous pony minutes, including the crossing of the express rider, and some time ago, in

offer was promptly accepted, not be-cause the extra pay was any induce-ment, but through a sense of duty. In ten minutes Bob was on his way

going over the lonely and dangerous thirty-five mile ride to the Sink of the Carson. He then pushed on thirty miles farther, without a drop of water, to Sand Springs, where he changed horses, the distance between the last two stations being thirty-seven miles. Another change and a wild dash over the lonely trail brought him to Smith's Creek, where he was relieved by J. G. Kelley, after having ridden 185 miles.

AN INDIAN ATTACK.

Bob remained at Smith's nine hours, and then started back with the return express. When he arrived at Cold Springs, he found the station had been attacked by Indians, the keeper killed and all the horses taken away. Al-though his horse was tired out and it was getting dark, Bob decided that the only thing for him to do was to push on to Sand Springs, thirty-seven miles distant. The trip was safely made, and Bob related the circumstance of the attack at Smith's and advised the keeper at Sand Springs to go on with him. and thus probably saved the man's life, for Smith's was attacked early the

next morning. There was continuous fighting all along the road to the next station, and several men were killed, but Bob came through unscathed, and continued on westward, until his run footed up 380

"DOC" FAUST.

Dr. H. J. Faust was closely connected with the early stage coach and pony express lines, and relates many interesting incidents of those stirring times.

One of the greatest achievements of this enterprise was the carrying of President Lincoln's inaugural address of March 4, 1861, from the Missouri river to Sagramento, 2,000 miles, in seven days and 17 hours, which remains the record time for the trip, on horseback,

to this day,

making it the richest

world. Fifty years ago it was less than a quarter of that fabulous sum.
In 1852 the vote for President was less than 3,000,000, Pierce, Democrat, receiving 1,601,474, and Scott. At the last presidential elecandidates, McKinley rec

JOHN VAN COTT

Third President of the Scandinavian Mission

and Bryan 6,509,052.

In 1850 the population of Utah according to the government census report, was 11,380. This year it will probably the control of the co fornia Wa

It is just 50 years since admitted to the Union. lime Utah and New Mex.

Territories.

In 1850 the debt of the was 63,452,773. In 1898 amouted to \$1,798,066,921 ited State gold, silver, currency to treasury notes of 1890, treasurer's cash, and incl of Pacific railroad bonds

SURGERY AND MEDICINE

In the field of surgery been made tremendous strides have during the last fifty years portance may be mention which was gradually ev periments made by Dr Ga., Dr. Warren, of ing, and others, until Dr of Edinburg introduced 1847, and for half a cent The amount thesla has saved hum ulable.

Asepsis is a more re Asepsis is a more than Anesthesia. Its a antiseptic treatment antiseptic treatment of saved thousands easy operation that were cult or impossible, such surgery. It has made po use of such things as the Murphy but

The most recent invent importance is the X ray. The endo-scopes have also done much toward revolutionizing some departments

surgery.

In medicine, the discovery of disease
germs is one of the accomplishments of
the last half century, the introduction
of anti-toxine being one example of its

